CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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[redacted]

25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

* [redacted]

1. Kabelwerk Oberspree (KWO), Berlin-Oberschoeneweide, is part of the organization of SAG KABEL.

2. KWO carries out two types of research and development. The first is work on behalf of a Russian ministry. The second type is work on behalf of SAG KABEL, including normal internal works development tasks.

3. In October 1951, there were only two tasks being carried out on ministerial orders. Both were on behalf of the Russian Ministry for the Electrical Industry (MEP - Ministerstvo Elektropromyshlennosti). These were

   a. Substitution of aluminum for lead as a cable covering.

      Research included the development and construction of an extrusion press for pure aluminum. A new press had then already been built and was in operation. The original press had operated since about the middle of 1951; the experience gained with it since then had enabled the works to achieve almost normal operation with purest aluminum.

   b. New building of cable machines of all kinds.

      On the practical side, this was a purely constructional task, involving merely the collection and collation of previous experience in this field. The new constructions will be sent to the USSR for further development.

4. There were about 20 SAG and internal orders in October 1951. The most important were:

   a. Development of an ozone-stable rubber, to be used for sheathing HT cables.

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b. Development of an "Igelit" DC insulator (Gleichstromfest). This task had already been accomplished.

c. Investigation of the permeability of polyvinyl chloride and other plastics by water vapor, with a view to developing cable sheathing materials.

d. Development of a 300 KV X-ray cable.

e. Investigation of the practicability of the incorporation of aluminum oxide and similar substances as fillers in cable sheathing materials.

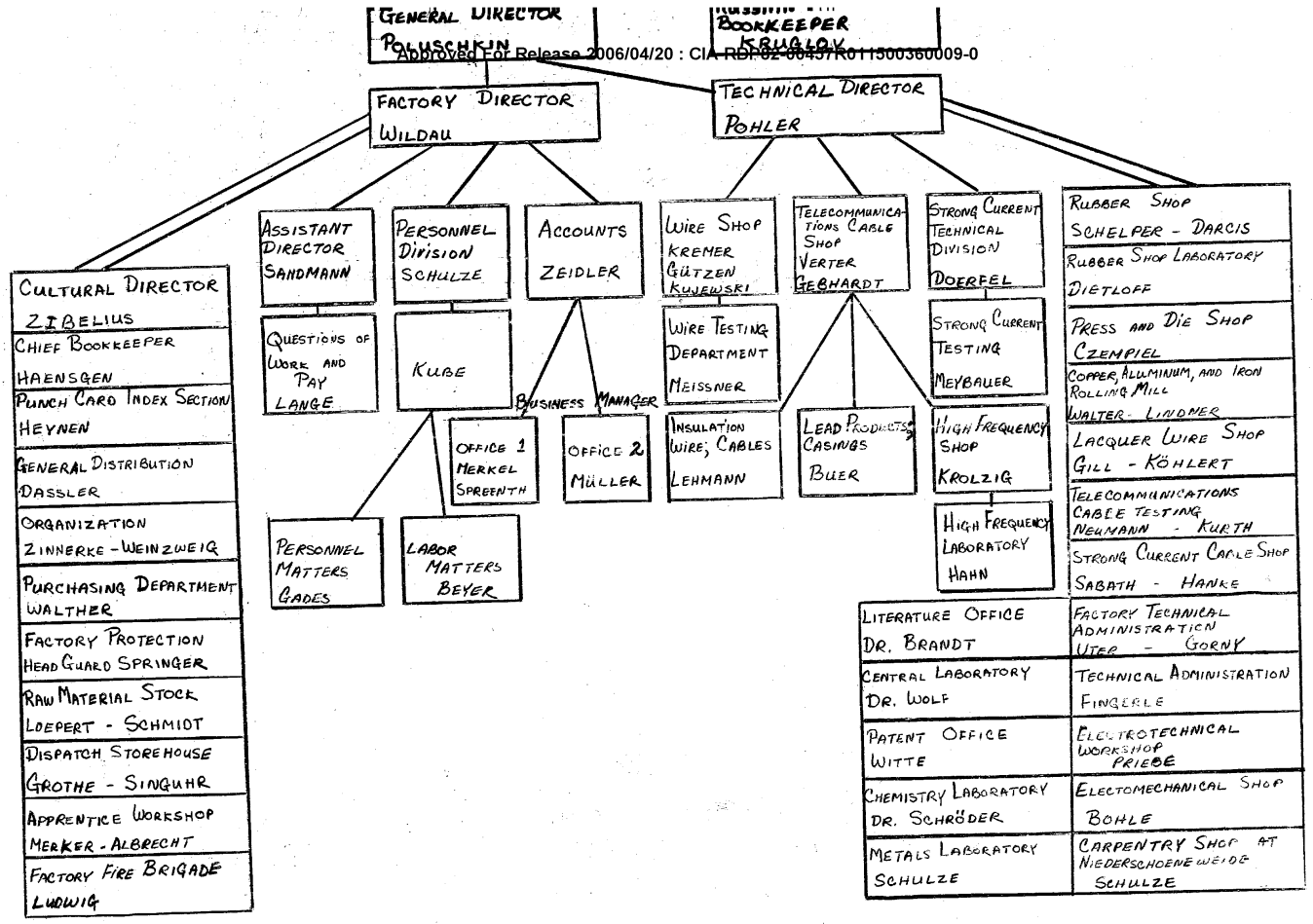
f. Development of a test for determining the resistance to frictional wear of rubber dredger cable (Gummibaggerkabel).

g. Development of a substitute for carbonyl iron. This latter is not produced in the DDR. The work was almost completed as of October 1951, the main burden of development having passed to the Bitterfeld works.(1) The iron appeared to be suitable for magnet cores.

h. Development of corrugated transmitter cable (Rillensenderkabel) for 20 cm. The work involved the adaptation of the previously manufactured 50 cm. cable, which was unsatisfactory for shorter waves. A new method of arrangement of the Trolitul capsules (Trolitulglocken) had to be found. This has been done.

25X1 (1) [redacted] Comment: Presumably Elektrochemisches Kombinat Bitterfeld.

25X1 (2) [redacted] Comment: This is a coaxial cable for transmitters operating on 20 cm. wavelength. The cable consists of a central copper lead separated from an external surrounding lead, formed from two copper shells, by "bells" (Glocken) of polystyrene (Trolitul); the latter are threaded onto the central conductor. The conductors are separated by a distance of nine mm. The external insulation consists of "Decilith", described as a colorless substance derived from "Oppenol". The cable is externally cased with wire. The finished cables are made in 50 m. lengths, and during 1951 the works produced about 10 km. in all.



ATTACHMENT A

ATTACHMENT B

Comments on the diagram:

a. Wire shop.

This produces various types of electric leads and wiring material, including rubber and fabric; it also produces insulating leads and fire-resisting leads, with asbestos covering.

b. The wire-testing department.

This tests the insulation and breakdown voltage of the wire made in the works.

c. Telecommunications cable shop.

This has three large sections, including the HF works. The latter has its own laboratory which undertakes only internal works tasks. In October 1951 it was investigating questions arising from the manufacture of corrugated cable (Rillenkabel).

d. The rubber shop.

This manufactures various molded articles of hard and soft rubber, such as battery cases. A sub-department carries out the covering of metals with hard rubber.

e. The metal shop.

This includes two works, a copper works and an aluminum works. Iron rolling can also be carried out when material is urgently needed and is unobtainable in the finished state.

f. Secret and guarded departments.

In October 1951 the only specially guarded departments in KWO were the power station, the gasworks, and the boiler house. The department producing floating cable used to be a specially guarded department but production had ceased by October 1951 and the guard was then removed.